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USSR WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 17 JULY - 1 AUGUST 1952

19 July 1952

On 17 and 18 July, comparatively cool weather prevailed in the northern and western regions of the European USSR. Showers and thunderstorms were recorded locally in Arkhangel'sk Oblast, Komi ASSR, central regions, and western Ukraine. Precipitation in the past 24 hours amounted to 35-40 millimeters locally. Dry, slightly cloudy weather prevailed in the eastern and south-eastern regions, Crimea, and Caucasus. On 18 July, daytime temperatures were 16 degrees [all degrees given in centigrade] above zero in Vologda, 20 in Riga, 21 in Moscow, 22 in Minsk, L'vov, and Kiev, 24 in Sverdlovsk, 25 in Kishinev, 27 in Orel, 28 in Gor'kiy, Ufa, and Chkalov, 30 in Tazbov and Kuybyshev, 31 in Saratov, Odessa, Krasnodar, and Rostov on the Don, and 32 in Voroshilovgrad and Simferopol'.

Dry, slightly cloudy weather prevailed in most of Kazakhstan and Central Asia. It was warm in Western Siberia; rains were recorded only in the south-eastern portion. On 18 July, noon temperatures were 18 degrees above zero in Krasnoyarsk, 20 in Barnaul, 23 in Omsk, 25 in Tobol'sk, 27 in Alma-Ata, and 32 in Tashkent and Ashkhabad.

Spring wheat has entered the milky maturity stage in Gor'kiy Oblast. It has reached the waxy maturity stage in Kammenaya Step' (Voronezh Oblast), and has become fully ripe in the Klepinino area (Crimean Oblast). Weather conditions in the Northern Caucasus and the southern Ukraine have been good for the grain harvest.

22 July 1952

On 20 and 21 July, very warm weather prevailed in the southern and eastern European USSR. Quite heavy downpours with thunderstorms, accompanied by slightly cooler weather, fell in the central and western regions.

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Noon temperatures were 16 degrees above zero in Riga, 18 in Minsk and Leningrad, 19 in L'vov, 20 in Vologda, 21 in Arkhangel'sk, Orel, and Saratov. Temperatures during the day were 22 in Moscow, Voronezh, and Kursk, 23 in Tambov and Gor'kiy, 25 in Odessa, 27 in Simferopol' and Ufa, 28 in Rostov on the Don, 30 in Krasnodar, Kuybyshev, and Chkalov, and 33 in Tbilisi.

Light showers fell locally in the Middle Volga Region, central chernozem zone, and Northern Caucasus. During the first 12 hours of 21 June, rain was observed only in the extreme northwestern European USSR.

Warm, dry weather has favored the ripening and harvest of grains. Winter rye has ripened and is being harvested in all the territory south of Chernigov, Voronezh, Saratov, and Kuybyshev. Spring wheat has entered the waxy maturity stage in the vicinity of Chernovtsy, Poltava, Saratov, Kuybyshev, Chkalov, and Kazan'skaya Step' (Voronezh Oblast). Spring wheat has reached the milky maturity stage in the Mogilev, Moscow, Kostroma, and Kirov areas.

[There was no weather report in the issue for 24 July 1952.]

26 July 52

On 24 and 25 July, cool weather with precipitation prevailed in the western and northern USSR. A slight drop in temperature occurred in the Ukraine. Warm, dry weather prevailed in the southeastern regions and the Urals.

On 25 July, noon temperatures were 15 degrees above zero in Leningrad, 16 in Riga, Minsk, and L'vov, 19 in Dnepropetrovsk, 20 in Vologda, Gor'kiy, and Moscow, 22 in Syktyvkar, 24 in Sverdlovsk, 25 in Ufa, 28 in Kazan', Chkalov, and Simferopol', 31 in Rostov on the Don and Kuybyshev, 35 in Saratov and Tbilisi, and 36 in Stalingrad.

Quite heavy rains, amounting to more than 20 millimeters of precipitation in a 24-hour period, fell in the northwestern and northern areas of the central zone.

Heavy showers were recorded also in the Crimea, southern Ukraine, and locally in Rostov Oblast.

The very warm weather that has prevailed in the southeastern and eastern USSR has accelerated the ripening of spring grain crops. Spring wheat and oats have become fully ripe in Kuybyshev Oblast. Barley has ripened in Gor'kiy Oblast.

Warm weather prevailed in Western Siberia; rains fell locally. Winter rye has reached the waxy maturity stage in Omsk Oblast. Spring wheat has reached the waxy maturity stage in Novosibirsk Oblast.

29 July 1952

On 27 and 28 July, very warm, dry weather prevailed in the Urals and adjacent eastern regions of the European USSR.

The rains stopped and it became considerably warmer in the western regions. Unstable, moderately warm weather with considerable cloudiness and local downpours was recorded in most of the central and southern regions.

On 28 July, noon temperatures were 35 degrees above zero in Chkalov and Kuybyshev, 32 in Sverdlovsk, 29 in Ufa, and 28 in Kazan' and Stalingrad. Day-time temperatures were 25 in Voroshilovgrad, 24 in Rostov on the Don, Odessa, Kishinev, and Voronezh, 24 in Gor'kiy and Kirov, 21 in Moscow, Minsk, and Riga, 20 in Tambov, 19 in Kursk and Leningrad, and 17 in Orel.

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On 27 July, heavy rains amounting to 20-30 millimeters of precipitation locally in a 24-hour period fell in the Ukraine, Krasnodar Kray, Rostov and Stalingrad oblasts, and also in the eastern portion of the central zone and the far north.

During the first 12 hours of 28 July, rain fell in the eastern Ukraine and central chernozem zone.

Very warm weather prevailed in Western Siberia. Temperatures during the day were around 25 degrees above zero and locally even 30 degrees.

Rain fell in Novosibirsk Oblast and Altay Kray. In Tomsk Oblast, winter rye has entered the waxy maturity stage and spring crops are ripening.

Hot, dry weather prevailed in Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

31 July 1952

On 29 and 30 July, very warm, dry weather prevailed in most of the European USSR. On 29 July, showers with thunderstorms fell in the northern and eastern regions, the eastern central region, and also in Stalingrad Oblast and Stavropol' Kray.

During the first 12 hours of 30 June, rains were recorded in western Belorussia. Very hot weather prevailed in the southern Ukraine, where the maximum temperature ranged between 40-42 degrees. Temperatures during the day in the rest of the European USSR fluctuated between 26 and 28 degrees. It was cooler in the extreme western and northern regions.

Warm, dry weather is facilitating the ripening of grain. Early spring crops have reached the milky maturity stage in Smolensk and Kalinin oblasts, the waxy maturity stage in Ryazan' and Gor'kiy oblasts, and have already become fully ripe in southern Voronezh and Kursk oblasts.

Hot, dry weather prevailed in most of Western Siberia, Kazakhstan, and Central Asia. On 30 July, temperatures in these areas varied between 30 and 35 degrees. Heavy rains with precipitation as high as 40-45 millimeters in a 24-hour period fell locally in Novosibirsk and Kemerovo oblasts.

Comparatively cool weather with heavy rains prevailed in the Transbaykal.

2 August 1952

On 31 July, very warm, dry weather that favored the ripening and harvest of grains prevailed in the European USSR. It was cooler and rain fell only in the western Ukraine, western Belorussia, and the Baltic countries.

On 1 August, noon temperatures were 13 degrees above zero in Sverdlovsk, 17 in Ufa, and 19 in Chkalov. Daytime temperatures were 17 degrees in L'vov, 18 in Minsk, 19 in Leningrad, 22 in Riga and Kirov, 23 in Kazan' and Kuybyshev, 24 in Saratov and Kursk, 25 in Moscow, Gor'kiy, Voronezh, and Voroshilovgrad, 25 in Odessa, Kishinev, Tambov, and Orel, 27 in Stalingrad, 28 in Simferopol', 29 in Rostov on the Don, and 35 in Tbilisi.

Winter rye has become fully ripe, and has been harvested under favorable weather conditions in all the territory south of a line running through Molotov, Kirov, and Kostroma. Winter rye has reached the waxy maturity stage in southern Arkhangel'sk Oblast and the Komi ASSR.

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Spring wheat has reached the waxy maturity stage around Kirov, Gor'kiy, Moscow, and Mogilev.

It was very hot and dry in most of Western Siberia and spring grain crops have ripened there. Spring wheat has reached the waxy maturity stage in southern Altay Krai.

Slightly cloudy, dry weather with daytime temperatures between 34 and 36 degrees prevailed in Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

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